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has long wished to have. The paper is of such length (184 pages, 8vo) that even an abstract may easily be too long for this journal.

After an introduction, stating the importance of the maple-sugar industry, the process of sugar-making, and former investigations, the authors proceed to describe their plan of work and the scope of their investigations. A few pages are given to the structure and general physiology of the maple. In sixty pages the authors discuss (1) the water and gas contents of the maple at different seasons, comparing it with other trees; (2) pressure, positive and negative, at different seasons, in different parts of the tree, and the direction of pressure and sap movement; (3) temperatures, comparing internal with external. It is to be hoped that this study of external temperatures will be supplemented by further ones. The authors studied only air temperatures, but it is obvious that the temperatures of the soil must have at least an equal, if not a greater, bearing on the phenomena of sap flow in the spring than the air temperatures. As others have shown, the roots begin to be active much earlier than the aerial parts of trees and shrubs growing in the temperate zone. This early resumption of active life in the roots, and the energetic absorption of water from the soil, depend more directly on soil temperatures than on air temperatures. Hence, if we are thoroughly to understand the process of periodic sap flow, we must know all the conditions, not merely those in the air and in the aerial parts of a tree. It may not be too much to suggest also that studies of the water-content of soil and air before, during, and after sugaring time would be a valuable addition. This is intimated by the authors, though the subject is not pursued further.

The remaining seventy pages are occupied by a discussion of economic problems and by tabular reports of weather conditions, etc.

G. J. P.

The Journals.—*The Botanical Gazette*, May:—Sargent, "The Evolution of Monocotyledons"; Smith, "The Nutrition of the Egg in *Zamia*"; Opperman, "A Contribution to the Life History of *Aster*"; Cardot and Thériot, "New or Unrecorded Mosses of North America"; Livingston, "Physical Properties of Bog Water"; Rose, "William M. Canby"; Ramaley, "Anatomy of Cotyledons."

The Bryologist, May:—Grout, "The Peristome—VI"; Holzinger, "*Rhacomitrium Flettii*, n. sp."; Holzinger, "A Bryologist's Glimpse into Geological History"; Harris, "Lichens—*Collema* and *Lepto-*

gium"; E. G. Britton, "Notes on Nomenclature—III"; Grout, "The Specific (?) Value of the Position of the Reproductive Organs in Bryum"; and a number of short notes by various persons.

The Fern Bulletin, April:—Curtiss, "The Fern Flora of Florida"; Eaton, "The Genus Equisetum in North America—XVII"; Clute, "New or Rare Ferns from the Southwest"; Eaton, "Preliminary list of Pteridophyta Collected in Dade Co., Florida, during November and December, 1903"; Kalbfleisch, "*Polystichum acrostichoides* and some Insects that infest it"; Burnham, "Ferns of Ann Arbor, Mich."; Clute, "Raynal Dodge" (with portrait); and short notes by various persons.

Journal of Mycology, March:—Morgan, "A New Melogramma"; Cockerell, "Some Fungi Collected in New Mexico"; Dudley and Thompson, "Notes on Californian Uredineæ and Descriptions of New Species"; Kellerman, "Ohio Fungi, Fascicle IX"; Kellerman, "Minor Mycological Notes—III"; Kellerman, "Index to Uredinous Culture Experiments, with List of Species and Hosts for North America—I" (concluded); Kellerman, "Notes from Mycological Literature—IX"; and Kellerman, "Elementary Mycology."

Journal of the New York Botanical Garden, May:—MacDougal, "Botanical Explorations in the Southwest"; Broadhurst, "The Protection of Our Native Plants."

The Ohio Naturalist, May:—Claasen, "List of the Mosses of Cuyahoga and Other Counties of Northern Ohio"; and Schaffner, "Deciduous Leaves."

The Plant World, April:—Safford, "Extracts from the Note Book of a Naturalist on the Island of Guam—XVII"; Broadhurst, "Nature Study as a Training for Life"; Nehrling, "The Beginning of Spring in Florida—I."

The Plant World, May:—Morris, "The Bush Morning Glory"; Safford, "Extracts from the Note Book of a Naturalist on the Island of Guam—XVIII"; Nehrling, "The Beginning of Spring in Florida—II."

Rhodora, May:—Parlin, "Some Casual Elements in the Flora of Western Maine"; Pease, "Preliminary Lists of New England Plants—XV"; Sanford, "Occurrence of *Verbena stricta* and *Helianthus mollis* in Mass."; Hill, "Note on the Polygamy of *Chionanthus*"; Woodward, "Two Noteworthy Plants of New Haven, Ct.";

Robinson, "*Stellaria glauca* established in the Province of Quebec"; Knight, "Some Plants New to the Flora of Maine"; and Eaton, "Note on *Equisetum pratense*."

Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, Vol. 25: — Hansen, "Possibilities of the Western Sand Cherry"; Pammel, "Some Unusual Fungus Diseases in Iowa during the Summer of 1903"; King, "Promising Methods for the Investigation of Problems of Soil and Plant Physiology, and Some Lines of Investigation to which they are Adapted."

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, April: — Peck, "New Species of Fungi"; Evans, "Hepaticæ of Puerto Rico — IV"; Morgan, "Polarity and Regeneration in Plants."

Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, May: — Nelson, "New Plants from Wyoming — XV"; "Code of Botanical Nomenclature" (in three languages); Watterson, "The Effect of Chemical Irritation on the Respiration of Fungi."

Torrey, April: — Underwood, "Early Writers on Ferns and their Collections — II"; Rusby, "William Marriott Canby"; MacKenzie, "Notes on Evening Primroses"; Cockerell, "Mutations and Ferns"; Sumstine, "A New Hydnum."

Torrey, May: — Eggleston, "A Canoe Trip on the St. Francis River, Northern Maine"; Kobbé, "Notes on the Local Flora"; and Britton, "*Viburnum molle* Michx."

Zoe, April: — Brandegee, "A Collection of Mexican Plants"; Greenman, "New Species of Mexican Plants"; T. S. Brandegee, "Palms of Baja California"; and Katharine Brandegee, "Notes on Cactæ."

Notes. — A "Flora of Los Angeles and Vicinity," by Abrams (Stanford University Press, April 5, 1904) forms an octavo volume of 474 pages, and contains analytical keys and full descriptions of the Spermatophyta of the coast slope of Los Angeles and Orange Counties, California. The Orders are arranged in the Engler and Prantl sequence, and the Neo-American nomenclature is adopted — with synonymic citation where the generic name is unfamiliar to the ordinary reader.

A Catalogue of the Bryophyta and Pteridophyta of Pennsylvania, by the late Professor Porter, edited by Dr. Small (Boston, Ginn &